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23 November 1962

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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\*Pakistan: ( Pakistani Foreign Minister Mohammad Ali privately informed US Ambassador McConaughy that while his government was disturbed by Washington's current policy in the subcontinent, it had no sound alternative but to support the United States as free world leader. In public, however, the Pakistani Government remains unyielding, and, in the absence of an Indian commitment to negotiate on Kashmir, continues to encourage the outcry against Western arms aid to India.)

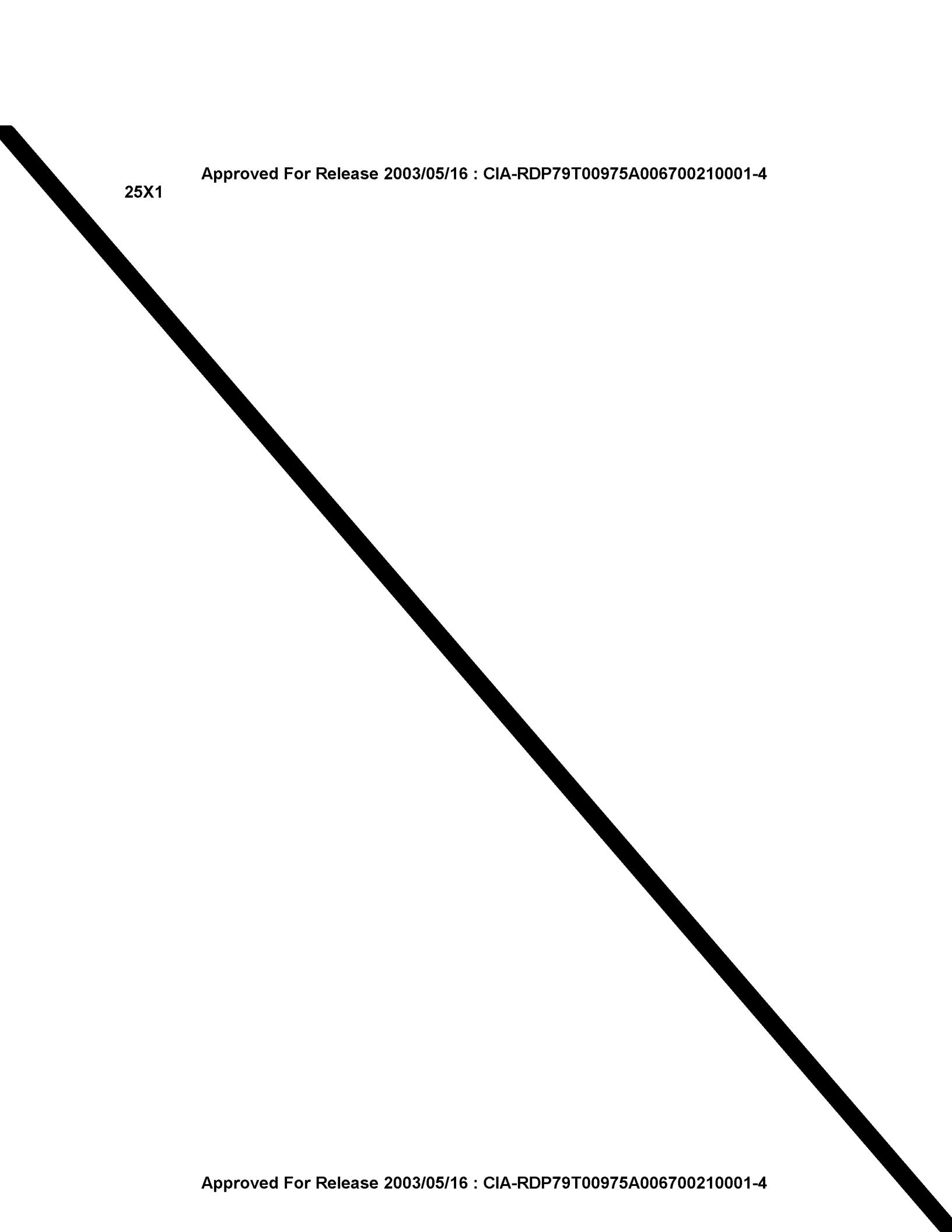
( Mohammad Ali has reportedly accepted an invitation from Chou En-lai to visit Peiping. Pakistan feels vulnerable to Chinese attack along its section of the undefined Himalayan border and apparently hopes to take advantage of the present Sino-Indian border war to hasten conclusion of a Sino-Pakistani border demarcation agreement, presently under negotiation.)

( Ali's acceptance is probably also intended to demonstrate Pakistan's independence and to put further pressure on New Delhi to agree to negotiate on Kashmir.)

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USSR: Moscow may present a "compromise" plan for banning nuclear tests when the Geneva disarmament talks resume on 26 November.

Bloc spokesmen have recently professed to find the positions of the US, Britain, and the USSR "much closer" together. They say that only a small impetus is needed to remove the last obstacles to agreement.

Soviet UN delegates recently hinted that Moscow might make a moratorium proposal. Izvestia commentator Matveyev suggested on 20 November that the new moratorium proposal might be for a fixed period of limited duration while negotiations continue on a treaty banning underground tests.

Polish UN delegate Lachs told a British delegate on 20 November that he "surmised" the Soviets might present a proposal combining the "black boxes" scheme--suggested recently by Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Kuznetsov to Ambassador Dean--with acceptance of a relatively small number of on-site inspections.

Lachs implied that the proposal might modify the Soviet position that the eight-nation memorandum provided for voluntary rather than obligatory on-site inspections. However, the Soviet delegate to the Geneva nuclear test-ban subcommittee and Soviet propagandists have continued to express opposition to any compulsory on-site inspections on Soviet territory.

Soviet leaders probably believe that the new "compromise" proposal would gain considerable support from the nonaligned countries and would bolster Moscow's current portrayal of Khrushchev as the leading advocate of peace.

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France: (The Communist Party (PCF) has reached agreements with the Socialists in a number of localities in an effort to block Gaullist candidates on the 25 November second ballot for National Assembly seats.)

(The failure of the anti-Gaullist coalition formed by the non-Communist parties has forced many Socialists to salvage what they can by accepting PCF support. Withdrawals by non-Gaullist right and center candidates on the second ballot are likely to favor the Gaullists, and a tendency toward polarization of forces around the Gaullists and the Communists may occur in the new assembly.)

(The PCF candidate was either in first place or second only to the UNR candidate in some 80 electoral districts. The government will have no difficulty coping with the PCF parliamentary group, but PCF long-range strategy is aimed at exerting broader influence. In many districts, it has thrown its second-round support to other leftist candidates whose parties consequently will find it difficult to return to their pre-election policy of isolating the PCF.)

Portugal: The Portuguese for the first time have explicitly stated that an extension of the Azores base agreement--which expires on 31 December--would have to include an unprecedented provision for rental payment by the US.

(Foreign Minister Nogueira told the US ambassador on 20 November that Lisbon does not feel it can make the base facilities available on the same terms as before. He indicated that, in addition to rent, various unspecified political conditions would be imposed.)

(In other recent conversations Nogueira has added to the number of other points at issue with the US which, he has indicated, would have to be resolved before any new agreement can be reached.)

(Nogueira has also refused to give a firm assurance that an interim extension would be allowed if the base negotiations continue into 1963, saying only that a decision to grant a temporary extension would be "easy" to take on short notice.)

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\*Dominican Republic: President Bonnelly is being urged to take action against the growing power of Antonio Imbert and Luis Amiama, members of the seven-man ruling Council of State and the only two survivors of the group which assassinated Rafael Trujillo.

( The Dominican foreign minister told Ambassador Martin on 20 November that the situation is "explosive." Bonnelly has asked for an expression of US support.)

( Imbert and Amiama arguing that a change of regime might leave them unprotected against Trujillo vengeance, have obtained appointments naming them army generals and "supervisors" of the armed forces. They now want the appointments broadened to give them formal control of the 8,000-man police force, already responsive to Imbert's influence. Armed forces leaders agreed to give the pair military rank, but oppose giving them any actual authority.)

( The police recently attacked the headquarters of a pro-Castro party which Imbert is suspected of trying to take over for his own purposes. Several cabinet members on 16 November formally demanded that the Council of State repudiate the police attack and investigate charges of large-scale graft by Imbert's cousin, who is minister of commerce and industry.)

( Bonnelly is not anxious for such a showdown. Failure thus far of Bonnelly and other government leaders to curtail the Imbert-Amiama power drive probably stems partly from concern that Council discord would disrupt the 20 December presidential and congressional elections, and partly from actual fear of the power already wielded by Imbert and Amiama.)

( NATIONA L INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE )

( The United States Intelligence Board, on 21 November 1962, approved the following national intelligence estimate: )

( NIE 91-62: "The Situation and Prospects in Argentina" )

THE PRESIDENT

The Vice President

Executive Offices of the White House

Special Counsel to the President

The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Director, Office of Emergency Planning

The Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

Commander in Chief, Atlantic

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

The Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

The National Security Agency

The Director

The United States Information Agency

The Director

The National Indications Center

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